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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/995,718	11/29/2001	Jeong Wook Won	P67348US0	2597
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MAYER, BROWN, ROWE & MAW LLP 1909 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20006			EXAMINER WASSUM, LUKE S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

2167

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/995,718

Applicant(s)

WON ET AL.

Examiner

Luke S. Wassum

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20011129, 20040120.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. The Applicants' claim to foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) to Korean Patent KR 2001-44269, filed 23 July 2001, is acknowledged. The priority papers supporting the claim have been received and entered into the record.

The Invention

2. The claimed invention is drawn to a system and method for drawing a patent map using a technical field word, said word being extracted by calculating weight values of significant words from the patent data.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The Applicants' Information Disclosure Statements, filed 29 November 2001 and 20 January 2004, have been received and entered into the record. Since the Information Disclosure Statements comply with the provisions of MPEP § 609, the references cited therein have been considered by the examiner. See attached forms PTO-1449.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Snyder et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,038,561).

6. Regarding claim 1, **Snyder et al.** teaches a system for drawing a patent map using technical field word as claimed, comprising:

- a) a storing unit for receiving a download of patent information from at least one patent information providing site and storing it (see disclosure of the downloading of patent document information for off-line processing, col. 11, lines 34-45);
- b) an extractive object selection and sentence extracting unit for selecting at least one word extraction object and extracting a sentence of the selected word extraction object from the patent information stored at the storing unit (see disclosure that specific portions of a patent can be analyzed, col. 3, lines 29-31; see also col. 8, lines 5-12; see also col. 12, lines 5-14);
- c) a clause separating unit for separating, in a unit of a clause, the sentence of the extractive object selected in the extractive object selection and sentence extracting unit (see disclosure that phrases are extracted from the document, col. 13, lines 44-56);
- d) a word extracting unit for counting the number of words in the sentence which is separated in a unit of a clause in the clause separating unit, calculating weight values and the sum of the weight values by respective words, and extracting the word (see disclosure that individual terms are identified and counts are generated for each document, col. 14, lines 44-59; see also step 300 and files 64 and 66 in Figure 4A; see

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also disclosure of term weighting, col. 14, line 60 through col. 15, line 48; see also step 320 and file 72 in Figure 4A);

- e) a word matching unit for matching the word extracted from the word extracting unit, with a patent (see disclosure that the system can select similar patents based upon term usage and weights, col. 3, lines 8-10 and 59-67; see also col. 14, lines 63-65; see also step 420 and file 90 in Figure 5);
- f) a patent map drawing unit for drawing a patent map referring to data matched in the word matching unit (see Figures 8A through 8D et seq.); and
- g) a patent map drawing controlling unit for controlling the word extraction object of the extractive object selection and sentence extracting unit (see flowcharts of Figures 2A, 2B, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6A, 6B, 7A and 7B).

7. Regarding claim 5, **Snyder et al.** teaches a system for drawing a patent map using technical field word as claimed, comprising:

- a) a storing unit for receiving a download of patent information from at least one patent information providing site and storing it (see disclosure of the downloading of patent document information for off-line processing, col. 11, lines 34-45);
- b) an extractive object selection and sentence extracting unit for selecting at least one word extraction object and extracting a sentence of the selected word extraction object from the patent information stored at the storing unit (see disclosure that specific portions of a patent can be analyzed, col. 3, lines 29-31; see also col. 8, lines 5-12; see also col. 12, lines 5-14);

- c) a clause separating unit for separating, in a unit of a clause, the sentence of the extractive object selected in the extractive object selection and sentence extracting unit (see disclosure that phrases are extracted from the document, col. 13, lines 44-56);
- d) a useless character eliminating part for removing a useless character corresponding to an already stored useless word list from a sentence based on a unit of a clause which is separated in the clause separating unit, and extracting the sentence based on a unit of a clause which has a removal of the useless character (see definition of the terms 'stemming', 'stop word' and 'stop word list', col. 8, lines 46-43; see also col. 13, lines 12-31);
- e) a word extracting unit for selectively receiving the sentence based on a unit of a clause from which the useless character is removed in the useless character eliminating unit, or the sentence separated in a unit of a clause in the clause separating unit, counting the number of words, calculating weight values and a weight value sum per word, and extracting the word (see disclosure that individual terms are identified and counts are generated for each document, col. 14, lines 44-59; see also step 300 and files 64 and 66 in Figure 4A; see also disclosure of term weighting, col. 14, line 60 through col. 15, line 48; see also step 320 and file 72 in Figure 4A);
- f) a word matching unit for matching the word extracted from the word extracting unit, with a patent (see disclosure that the system can select similar patents based upon term usage and weights, col. 3, lines 8-10 and 59-67; see also col. 14, lines 63-65; see also step 420 and file 90 in Figure 5);
- g) a patent map drawing unit for drawing a patent map referring to data matched in the word matching unit (see Figures 8A through 8D et seq.); and

h) a patent map drawing controlling unit for controlling the word extraction object of the extractive object selection and sentence extracting unit, and controlling a selective output of the clause separating unit (see flowcharts of Figures 2A, 2B, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6A, 6B, 7A and 7B).

8. Regarding claim 8, **Snyder et al.** teaches a method of drawing a patent map using technical field word in a patent map drawing system as claimed, said method comprising the steps of:

- a) receiving a download of patent information from at least one patent information providing site and storing it at an inside database (see disclosure of the downloading of patent document information for off-line processing, col. 11, lines 34-45);
- b) selecting at least one word extraction object and extracting a sentence from the patent information stored at the inside database (see disclosure that specific portions of a patent can be analyzed, col. 3, lines 29-31; see also col. 8, lines 5-12; see also col. 12, lines 5-14);
- c) separating, in a unit of a clause, the sentence of the selected extractive object (see disclosure that phrases are extracted from the document, col. 13, lines 44-56);
- d) eliminating a useless character corresponding to an already stored useless word list from the sentence separated in a unit of a clause, and extracting the sentence of a clause unit which is gotten by removing the useless character (see definition of the terms 'stemming', 'stop word' and 'stop word list', col. 8, lines 46-43; see also col. 13, lines 12-31);

- e) selectively receiving the sentence based on a unit of a clause from which the useless character is removed, or the sentence separated in a unit of a clause, counting the number of words, calculating weight values and the sum of the weight values by respective words, and extracting the word (see disclosure that individual terms are identified and counts are generated for each document, col. 14, lines 44-59; see also step 300 and files 64 and 66 in Figure 4A; see also disclosure of term weighting, col. 14, line 60 through col. 15, line 48; see also step 320 and file 72 in Figure 4A); and
- f) matching the extracted word with a patent (see disclosure that the system can select similar patents based upon term usage and weights, col. 3, lines 8-10 and 59-67; see also col. 14, lines 63-65; see also step 420 and file 90 in Figure 5) and drawing the patent map (see Figures 8A through 8D et seq.).

9. Regarding claim 14, **Snyder et al.** teaches a computer readable medium storing instructions for executing a method of drawing a patent map using technical field word in a patent map drawing system having a processor as claimed, said method comprising the steps of:

- a) receiving a download of patent information from at least one patent information providing site and storing it at an inside database (see disclosure of the downloading of patent document information for off-line processing, col. 11, lines 34-45);
- b) selecting at least one word extraction object and extracting a sentence from the patent information stored at the inside database (see disclosure that specific portions of a patent can be analyzed, col. 3, lines 29-31; see also col. 8, lines 5-12; see also col. 12, lines 5-14);

- c) separating, in a unit of a clause, the sentence of the selected extractive object (see disclosure that phrases are extracted from the document, col. 13, lines 44-56);
- d) eliminating a useless character corresponding to an already stored useless word list from the sentence separated in a unit of a clause, and extracting the sentence of a clause unit which is gotten by removing the useless character (see definition of the terms 'stemming', 'stop word' and 'stop word list', col. 8, lines 46-43; see also col. 13, lines 12-31);
- e) selectively receiving the sentence based on a unit of a clause from which the useless character is removed, or the sentence separated in a unit of a clause, counting the number of words, calculating weight values and the sum of the weight values by respective words, and extracting the word (see disclosure that individual terms are identified and counts are generated for each document, col. 14, lines 44-59; see also step 300 and files 64 and 66 in Figure 4A; see also disclosure of term weighting, col. 14, line 60 through col. 15, line 48; see also step 320 and file 72 in Figure 4A); and
- f) matching the extracted word with a patent (see disclosure that the system can select similar patents based upon term usage and weights, col. 3, lines 8-10 and 59-67; see also col. 14, lines 63-65; see also step 420 and file 90 in Figure 5) and drawing the patent map (see Figures 8A through 8D et seq.).

10. Regarding claims 2 and 12, **Snyder et al.** additionally teaches a system and method wherein said word extraction unit includes:

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- a) a respective word counting part for counting the number of words per each word in the sentence based on a unit of a clause outputted from the clause separating unit (see see col. 14, lines 36-43; see also step 300 and file 66 in Figure 4A);
 - b) a weight value calculating part for dividing the rest respective words number by the most many word number among the words counted in the respective word counting part, and calculating the weight value per word (see col. 14, lines 51-54);
 - c) a word weight value sum calculating part for calculating the sum of weight values per word calculated in the weight value calculating part (see col. 14, lines 60-62; see also step 320 and files 70 and 72 in Figure 4A); and
 - d) a word extracting part for receiving the words from the word weight value sum calculating part, arranging them in an order of the weight value sum, and extracting the word by up to a range selected in a weight value sequential order (see col. 14, lines 60-62; see also step 320 and files 70 and 72 in Figure 4A).
11. Regarding claims 3 and 13, **Snyder et al.** additionally teaches a system and method wherein said word extraction unit includes:
- a) a respective word counting part for counting the number of words per each word in the sentence based on a unit of a clause outputted from the clause separating unit (see see col. 14, lines 36-43; see also step 300 and file 66 in Figure 4A);
 - b) a weight value calculating part for dividing the rest respective words number by the most many word number among the words counted in the respective word counting part, and calculating the weight value per word (see col. 14, lines 51-54);

- c) a word weight value sum calculating part for calculating the sum of weight values per word calculated in the weight value calculating part (see col. 14, lines 60-62; see also step 320 and files 70 and 72 in Figure 4A);
- d) a word extracting part for receiving the words from the word weight value sum calculating part, arranging them in an order of the weight value sum, and extracting the word by up to a range selected in a weight value sequential order (see col. 14, lines 60-62; see also step 320 and files 70 and 72 in Figure 4A); and
- e) a word extracting part for selectively receiving the words having a removal of the useless word in the useless word removing part, or the words provided from the word weight value sum calculating part, by a control of the patent map drawing controlling unit, for arranging them in an order of the weight value sum, and extracting the words by up to the range selected in a weight value sequence order (see disclosure that individual terms are identified and counts are generated for each document, col. 14, lines 44-59; see also step 300 and files 64 and 66 in Figure 4A; see also disclosure of term weighting, col. 14, line 60 through col. 15, line 48; see also step 320 and file 72 in Figure 4A).

12. Regarding claims 4 and 7, **Snyder et al.** additionally teaches a system wherein the word extractive object contains at least one object among the title of the invention, the claims, the abstract and the detailed description of the invention (see col. 3, lines 26-31; see also col. 8, lines 5-12; see also col. 12, lines 5-14).

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13. Regarding claim 6, **Snyder et al.** additionally teaches a system wherein said useless character eliminating unit includes at least any of a common useless character from the sentence of a clause unit provided from the clause separating unit on the basis of a common useless word list which is applied to the useless word per worldwide language, a useless character removing part for eliminating a useless first syllable from the sentence based on a unit of a clause by a first syllable useless word list, or removing a useless end syllable by an end syllable useless word list, and a foreign language useless character removing part for removing a plural type word of foreign language or processing a capital letter and a small letter equally (see definition of the terms 'stemming', 'stop word' and 'stop word list', col. 8, lines 46-43; see also col. 13, lines 12-31).

14. Regarding claim 9, **Snyder et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein said step (d) includes the step (d1) removing the useless character from the sentence separated in a unit of a clause, according to the common useless word list which is applied to the useless word of worldwide languages (see definition of the terms 'stemming', 'stop word' and 'stop word list', col. 8, lines 46-43; see also col. 13, lines 12-31; see also col. 16, lines 14-17).

15. Regarding claim 10, **Snyder et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein said step (d) further includes the step (d2) eliminating a useless first syllable from the sentence based on a unit of a clause from which the common useless character is removed, according to a first syllable useless word list of Korean language, and removing a useless end syllable by an end syllable useless word list (see definition of the terms 'stemming', 'stop word' and 'stop word list', col. 8, lines 46-43; see also col. 13, lines 12-31; see also col. 16, lines 14-17).

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16. Regarding claim 11, **Snyder et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein said step (d) further includes the step (d3) eliminating a plural type word of foreign language from the sentence based on a unit of a clause from which the useless characters of a first syllable and an end syllable are removed, and processing a capital letter and a small letter equally (see definition of the terms 'stemming', 'stop word' and 'stop word list', col. 8, lines 46-43; see also col. 13, lines 12-31; see also col. 16, lines 14-17).

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Deerwester et al. (U.S. Patent 4,839,853) teaches a methodology for retrieving textual data objects.

Landauer et al. (U.S. Patent 5,301,109) teaches a methodology for retrieving textual data objects in a multiplicity of languages.

Driscoll (U.S. Patent 5,576,954) teaches a procedure for determining text relevancy and enhancing the retrieval of text documents by search queries.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,623,679) teaches a method for extracting, synchronizing, displaying and manipulating text and image documents.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,623,681) teaches a method for extracting, synchronizing, displaying and manipulating text and image documents.

Driscoll (U.S. Patent 5,642,502) teaches a system for retrieving relevant documents from a text database collection comprised of patents, medical and legal documents, journals, news stories and the like.

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Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,754,840) teaches a system for assisting in the preparation of a document, and for analyzing the document, such as a patent or patent document.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,799,325) teaches a method for generating an equivalent text file of a source document.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,806,079) teaches a system for manipulating notes linked to data objects.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,809,318) teaches a system for synchronizing, displaying and manipulating text and image documents in electronic form.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,845,301) teaches a system for annotating an electronic document.

Liddy et al. (U.S. Patent 5,873,056) teaches a natural language processing system that uses unformatted naturally occurring text and generates a subject vector representation of the text.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,950,214) teaches a system that synchronizes, displays and manipulates text and image documents in electronic form.

Liddy et al. (U.S. Patent 5,963,940) teaches a technique for generating sophisticated representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by using natural language processing techniques to represent, index and retrieve texts.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,991,751) teaches a system for patent-centric and group-oriented data processing.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 5,991,780) teaches a system for displaying a patent document and a patent image.

Liddy et al. (U.S. Patent 6,006,221) teaches a document retrieval system where a user can enter a query, including a natural language query, in a desired one of a plurality of supported languages, and retrieve documents.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 6,014,663) teaches a system for assisting in the preparation of a document, and for analyzing a document, such as a patent or patent application.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 6,018,749) teaches a system for generating a new document from a source document and a source image document.

Liddy et al. (U.S. Patent 6,026,388) teaches a technique for generating sophisticated representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by using natural language processing techniques to represent, index and retrieve texts.

Paik et al. (U.S. Patent 6,076,088) teaches an information extraction system that allows users to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds to the queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from the documents.

Paik et al. (U.S. Patent 6,263,335) teaches an information extraction system that allows users to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds to the queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from the documents.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 6,339,767) teaches a system for processing data, including patent and non-patent databases.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 6,389,434) teaches a system for annotating documents.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 6,499,026) teaches a system for processing data, including patent and non-patent databases.

Lee (U.S. Patent 6,662,178) teaches an apparatus for searching and organizing intellectual property.

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Calistri-Yeh et al. (U.S. Patent 6,751,621) teaches an apparatus for producing a semantic representation of information in a semantic space.

Rivette et al. (U.S. Patent 6,877,137) teaches a system of manipulating notes linked to Web pages.

Kim et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0061243) teaches a patent information classification method.

Stobbs et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0181427) teaches a method for performing patent portfolio analysis.

Oura (Japanese Patent JP-2001092825-A) teaches a method for processing information which make a wide variety of analyses and operations possible by generating a patent map.

Kin et al. (Japanese Patent JP-2001092851-A) teaches a method by which a patent map can be outputted after the data of a retrieved file acquired from a patent/technical data retrieval system is automatically converted to a master table for patent information analysis.

Minezaki et al. (EPO Publication EP-1,139,238-A2) teaches a data display system and patent map forming system.

Kim et al. ("Patent Technology Portfolio for SAW Filters") teaches the patent mapping of SAW (Surface Acoustic Wave) patents.

Commercial Times ("The Launching of the 2nd Generation of Patent Mapping Software") is a press release.

Business Wire ("Innovative Technology Tool Unveiled: Advanced Patent Data Mining and Visualization Capabilities for Information Users") is a press release.

MNIS ("Patent Data Mining Tool Now on the Web") is a press release.

Business Wire ("SmartPatents Introduces Next Version of its Intellectual Property Asset Management System") is a press release.

IBM ("Intellectual Property Network for Business") is a powerpoint presentation describing the capabilities of the IBM Intellectual Property Network.

Franklin Pierce Law Center ("Tools for Patent Searching") describes a number of available tools for patent searching.

Calistri-Yeh et al. ("The MAPIT Patent-TSV System") provides background knowledge, theory, functional requirements, algorithm description and file/program organization for the MAPIT Patent-TSV (trainable semantic vector) project.

Moore ("For Sale: Great Ideas, Barely Used: Yet2.com Gives Companies a Place to Market Their Patents") describes the history and capabilities of the Yet2.com system.

McLean ("Patent Space Visualization for Patent Retrieval") teaches an architecture and user interface for patent queries and visualization of query results.

Kando et al. ("Workshop on Patent Retrieval") is a report of the SIGIR 2000 Workshop.

Anderson ("Information Visualization at the Turn of the Century") teaches various information visualization tools.

The following references, while not qualifying as prior art, are also of interest:

Nakano (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0084022) teaches a text classification apparatus.

Pejic (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0229470) teaches a system for analyzing patent-related documents.

Won et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0024733) teaches a patent Map (PM) database constructed by employing a PM technique classification system.

Hatta et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0230570) teaches a search processing method.

Fall et al. ("Automated Categorization in the International Patent Classification") teaches a new reference collection of patent documents for training and testing automated categorization systems.

Yeap et al. ("Computational Patent Mapping: Intelligent Agents for Nanotechnology") teaches the application of patent mapping techniques to the area of nanoagents.

Iwayama et al. ("An Empirical Study on Retrieval Models for Different Document Genres: Patents and Newspaper Articles") teaches the process of producing a test collection for patent retrieval.

ECMS ("iPMaps") is a press release announcing the debut of the iPMaps™ product.

IPOS ("Unlocking the Hidden Value of Patents with Patent Mapping") teaches the use of patent mapping for patent valuation.

Fujii et al. ("Test Collections for Patent-to-Patent Retrieval and Patent Map Generation in NTCIR-4 Workshop") describes the patent retrieval task in the Fourth NTCIR Workshop and the test collections produced.

Uchida et al. ("Patent Map Generation Using Concept-Based Vector Space Model") teaches a patent map generation system using a concept-based vector space model.

Shinmori et al. ("Can Claim Analysis Contribute Toward Patent Map Generation?") teaches the attempt to use patent claim analysis in the patent map generation task in NTCIR-4.

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Fujii et al. ("The Patent Retrieval Task in the Fourth NTCIR Workshop") describes the patent retrieval task in the Fourth NTCIR Workshop and the test collections produced.

KIPO ("KIPO Patent Map Project") describes the Korean Intellectual Property Office's Patent Map Project.

KIPO ("Patent Map") describes the patent map/analysis service provided.

KIPO ("WIPS History") teaches the history of the Worldwide Intellectual Property Search system.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Luke S. Wassum whose telephone number is 571-272-4119. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:30, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on 571-272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

In addition, INFORMAL or DRAFT communications may be faxed directly to the examiner at 571-273-4119.

Customer Service for Tech Center 2100 can be reached during regular business hours at (571) 272-2100, or fax (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Luke S. Wassum
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2167

lsw
28 June 2005